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of Social Security

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Hwanghae Province Detachment

1. In July 1951 the Hwanghae Province Detachment of the Ministry of Social Security was in a group of fifteen houses, seven of them with tile roofs and the other eight with thatched roofs, in the village of Obong-ni (approximately 125-59, 38-32, YC-6069). The unit, which arrived in the area 20 February 1951, was commanded by a colonel about 39 years old, and had 50 men. The detachment was handling all political criminals, whether military or civilian, apprehended in Hwanghae Province. Each day about 20 prisoners were brought to the five shelters in a valley at (YC-598693) which were used as a prison. There were about 353 prisoners being held at this location in July 1951; 53 were suspected United Nations espionage agents, seven were North Korean army deserters, and the remaining 293 persons were held on various charges of anti-government activity. The suspects were investigated at this prison, and when the investigation was completed, military prisoners were sent to a court-martial at (YC-591693) in Obong-ni, and civilian suspects were sent to the Hwanghae Province People's Court in Samchon-myon, Hwangju-gun (125-52, 38-32) (YC-5068) for prosecution.

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Haeju Detachment

2. The headquarters of the Haeju City detachment of the MSS in January 1952 was at the site of a former Japanese shrine in Okkye-dong (125-42, 38-03) (YC-3714) in Haeju. The grounds of the former shrine are south of Suyang-san, and the office of the detachment was in an L-shaped building immediately west of the main shrine buildings, which have been destroyed by fire. The functions of this office included the investigation and arrest of anti-Communist residents of the area and United Nations espionage agents. The office was attempting to double some of the agents and return them to ROK territory. Chief of the office in January was Major O Song-hwan (吳成煥), aged 33.
3. To aid in counter-intelligence operations of the detachment, seven villages branch offices were established at Haeju by the detachment in Kwangsong-ni, Sonch'on-ni, Changch'un-ni, Kuche-ri, P'ach'on-ni, Sokkye-ri, and East Haeju. After the officials of the branches were appointed, they were permitted a two-week probationary period in which their accomplishments and efficiency were observed. Those officers who failed to produce satisfactory results were immediately replaced.

Chinnamp'o Detachment

4. In January 1952 the Chinnamp'o City detachment of the Ministry of Social Security was principally engaged in the dispatch of intelligence agents into the ROK through its First Section. The activities of the department were being directed by three resident agents¹ on assignment from the headquarters of the MSS. The Chinnamp'o detachment was organized in January 1952 as follows:
 - a. First Section, concerned with positive intelligence, had Information and Education Sub-sections.
 - b. Second Section, concerned with counter-intelligence, had Investigation and Reports Sub-sections.
 - c. Third Section, handling other counter-intelligence duties, had Interrogation and Censorship Sub-sections.
 - d. Preliminary Examination Section. This section investigated prospective agents and suspected hostile agents.
 - e. Document Control Section, charged with the custody of confidential documents. This section is sometimes known as the Confidential Documents Section.
 - f. Accounting Section.
 - g. Liaison Section. This section provides couriers and inter-office messengers.

In addition to the above units, there was a Special Activity Unit² under the resident agents assigned to the detachment from the MSS headquarters; the unit reported to the chief of the detachment through the resident agents.

Ulliyul Detachment

5. In early February 1952 the Ulliyul (125-12, 38-31) (XC-9265) detachment of the Ministry of Social Security was recruiting agents from among refugees in the Kuwŏl-san (125-16, 38-30) (XC-9863) area and from staff members of various North Korean organizations who have committed faults not serious enough to be punished by prison sentences. These agents were being given the following objectives to complete as part of their missions:

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- a. Penetration of any of the United Nations intelligence organizations stationed on islands off the west coast, and the collection of lists of staff personnel of the organizations and their duties.
 - b. Information on liaison and communications between the various islands and their support bases in rear areas.
 - c. Information on the treatment given agents sent into North Korea by United Nations intelligence organizations, the missions assigned them, and the reception and treatment of agents who successfully complete missions in North Korea and return safely.
6. The Ulliyul detachment was supplying its agents with operations funds of about 30,000 ROK won and one gold ring about 50 grams in weight. The detachment planned to infiltrate the agents into the ROK by concealing them among groups of refugees moving south.

Use of Surrendered United Nations Agents and Their Families

7. In late 1951 the North Korean Ministry of Social Security and the Ministry of Internal Affairs announced they had adopted a policy of leniency toward United Nations agents and collaborators who surrendered to them. Some officials claimed that any one who had been working on behalf of anti-Communist nations or any other foreign power, and who surrendered voluntarily to confess his acts against the North Korean government would be released within three hours after signing a loyalty oath. They said this could be done at any county or district police station, or if the person lived in a village more than ten miles from a police station, he might surrender to his local people's committee without fear of punishment; when released, he would be given two packs of cigarettes. The officials claimed that the policies laid down by the two ministries assured that those who confessed would be free from further interrogation, free from fear of punishment, and that they would be accorded the same treatment in their daily life as anyone else in their city or village in spite of their past crimes.
8. In reality, however, when collaborators or agents did surrender the policy ended, and the reality of actual measures began. The names of those who surrendered and all members of their families were immediately placed in the recruiting files of the Ministry of Social Security. Any member of the family might then be selected for some mission and warned that the crimes of his relative would be completely forgiven only if the mission were accomplished successfully. The missions were usually assignments to collect intelligence in the ROK.
9. Farmers who lived in areas of Kyonggi Province in the ROK occupied by Communist forces, and others in areas along the front lines everywhere, were particularly subject to such pressure tactics. They were instructed to cross the lines, disguised as refugees, to contact friends and relatives whose homes might be used as bases of operations, or who might themselves supply information. Members of the family of the agent who had confessed to various crimes were held as hostages to guarantee the return of the agent.
10. Agents selected by these methods received individual instruction for a brief period under a program which included the following three phases:
 - a. Indoctrination: explanation of Communist Party history; outline of plans for a "people's economy;" and propaganda on the Korean war emphasizing the certainty of Communist victory over the opposing imperialistic countries.

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- b. Infiltration techniques: instruction on action to be taken in passing through United Nations positions, use of disguises, and answers to questions which might be asked the agent in case of capture and interrogation.
- c. Intelligence and reporting: training in the collection of information and methods of covert communication.

Although agents sometimes saw each other during the training, they were forbidden to talk or associate with other agents.

- 25X1A 1. [REDACTED] Comment. KIM P'a had assigned loyal subordinates to be chiefs or representatives of "resident units" of the MSS in order to maintain better control of information channels at low levels, [REDACTED]. The 25X1A Chinnamp'o detachment is described in some detail in [REDACTED]. 25X1A
- 25X1A 2. [REDACTED] Comment. One report states that agents for Special Activity Groups (T'uksu Kongchak) were being trained in November 1951 for subversive political activity and sabotage in the ROK, and another describes the political missions of Special Operations teams, a project of KIM P'a's. 25X1A
- 25X1A [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Comment 1 above. 25X1A

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